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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

WEATHER FORECAST.

CLOUDY.

Barometer 30.13
Temperature 2 p.m. 56°
Humidity 2 p.m. 66%

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

Fair Play Promised to China.

We are indebted to the Japanese Consul General for the following telegraphic summary of the address delivered by Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Japanese Parliament on the 21st January, 1919. The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole of the world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the work which the Peace Conference has in view is not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle, but the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction we are decided to co-operate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realisation of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. The relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidarity, due to community of interest governing those relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi to England and his itinerary to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers.

Next, I have to dwell upon to Russian question. In full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy, and China, Japanese forces were despatched to Eastern Siberia in August last. In order to relieve the critical situation of the Czechoslovak troops, the grave danger which had once threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realising, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation, prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions to the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various locations in Eastern Siberia. At the same time, they have decided to effect as great a reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirements of the situation will permit. We do not forget for the moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stages of the war in the Allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by diverting or checking the German military activities on various fronts. Unfortunately, the internal trouble which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the Great War forced her to withdraw from the struggle against the Germans; yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight, and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by the patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of a unified and orderly Government may be crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilisation of the world, and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency to take advantage of the domestic troubles in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

Turning to the Chinese question, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country has proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is been harmful to the interests of Foreign Powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both of the contending factions on December 2nd last in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America, and Italy. Further, in view of the present aspect of the situation, it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to a general misgiving and hamper the speedy settlement of the pending differences, to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance, either in the form of loans or otherwise, calculated to create any apprehension that it might ferment political complications in that country. The Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial or economic enterprises of its nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have, since then, suspended their military activities, and that the consensus of opinion in favour of the speedy inauguration of a Peace Conference, is now on a fair way to becoming realised. It is the ardent hope of the Government that the Chinese statesmen of the various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the world situation.

In view of mischievous rumours circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, as elsewhere; neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as is calculated to bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of a brilliant future for China and the general well-being of the Chinese people.

We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon the acquisition of the right of the free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiauchau we will restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the Notes complementary to the Treaty of May 25th, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time, we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and the people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of the cases that may arise in realisation of their legitimate aspirations which would all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of a lasting peace, based upon justice, and this ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of the free and unfeudal development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and righteous activities of the nation. And, as impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed a lasting sore in the heart of nations; they impair for ever the dignity and prestige of the State. With this conviction, we are determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in all international relations."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BROTHERLY UNITY TO PREVAIL.

Paris, January 20. Exactly 48 years, day for day, after the foundation of the German Empire at Versailles, the Peace Conference opened yesterday in Paris.

President Poincaré welcomed the emissaries of civilisation to Paris, which was the chief objective during four years of German hateful covetousness. He said the victory of the Allies was essentially the victory of right, complete and absolute, the enemy having begged for an armistice to save himself from irreparable disaster.

President Wilson suggested that the permanent Chairman of the Conference be M. Clemenceau, saying France was deserving of precedence because she had undergone the most tragic sufferings of the war, and it was more delightful to honour France because they could honour the person of her distinguished servant, M. Clemenceau.

Mr. Lloyd George seconded the proposition, remarking that the world was thirsting and hungering for peace. The fact that M. Clemenceau was Chairman was proof that there would be no delay except in the inevitable settlement of essential difficulties. M. Clemenceau's untiring energy had helped the Allies in their time of trial and he represented the heroism and genius of the indomitable people of France.

M. Clemenceau returned thanks. He said: "We came here as friends: we hope to be leaving the Conference room as brothers. Everything will be subordinated to brotherly unity."

The subject before the Conference at the next meeting will be the League of Nations.—*Harcas.*

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

TO BE PARTIALLY LIFTED.

Paris, January 20. An important agreement has been reached among the Great Powers concerning the blockade of Germany which will be lifted to a certain extent to relieve the shortage of fats, thus aiding in quelling the spread of Bolshevism, but the blockade remains the biggest weapon in the hands of the Allies to force the terms when signing the final Treaty.—*Harcas.*

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.

London, January 20. In connection with the German Elections, firing, including machine-gunning, occurred at night-time in the vicinity of the *Vorwärts* buildings. Government troops retaliated, whereupon the Spartacists discontinued. Apart from this sporadic firing, nothing important occurred in Berlin.

The Elections were carried out without disturbance. A feature was that women and soldiers voted for the first time, the former being particularly in evidence. Families mostly proceeded *en bloc* to the polling booths, led by the head of the family.

Serious disturbances occurred at some provincial places. The Spartacists fired on the polling booths at Hamborn, partly prevented voting at Kattowitz and stole the voting urns at Dinslaken.

SEARCH FOR ARMS.

Amsterdam, January 21. On election day in Berlin the Government troops constantly searched pedestrians and occupants of motor cars and carriages for arms.

HAMBURG QUIET.

Copenhagen, January 21. A message from Hamburg says the Elections passed off quietly. There was heavy polling.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES DISSATISFIED.

London, January 21. According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Peace Conference's decision that belligerent nations alone discuss and fix the League of Nations rules is considerably dissatisfying neutrals. The British proposals for the League are completed.

WAR-TIME TEA RESTRICTIONS.

London, January 21. The *Times* says the tea trade is dissatisfied at the continuance of the war-time restrictions. Probably the Government will be pressed to allow the trade exercise of individual enterprise which, it is maintained, is now essential if the whole industry is not to be permanently injured.

It is understood that if the present flat price of 2s. 8d. per pound is abolished, the large distributing firms are prepared to guarantee that all the cheap tea that is required will be available, and no loss shall be incurred by the Government through the liquidation of supplies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

H. R. H. PRINCE JOHN'S DEATH.

SUBJECT TO EPILEPTIC FITS.

London, January 19. The medical bulletin with reference to H. R. H. Prince John's death states that he had suffered since infancy from epileptic fits, which lately became more frequent and more severe.

The Prince passed away in sleep, following an attack at 5.30 on the afternoon of the 18th at Sandringham.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

Bombay, January 8 (delayed). Following the influenza epidemic Bombay is now suffering severely from cholera the spread of which is largely attributable to the heavy influx from the famine districts. The deaths in Bombay during the week ending January 4 were 1,900, of which 750 were due to cholera. In the preceding week there were 1,600 deaths, of which 550 were due to cholera. The latest figures, however, show a considerable improvement.

BOLSHEVIKS FLEEING IN ESTHONIA.

SWEDISH HELP INADVISABLE.

Stockholm, January 19. The Swedish General Sjalmarson has arrived at Helsinki from Estonia, where he has been investigating the question of sending a Swedish voluntary expedition to help the Estonians. He states the Bolsheviks are fleeing panic-stricken and now occupy only one-sixth of Estonia. They have murdered 500 persons, including women, children and the aged, in the town of Wesenborg. General Sjalmarson considers that Swedish assistance is hardly advisable owing to the precariousness of the economical situation.

SIR HENRY MAY RESIGNS.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

His Governorship to Cease

Next Month.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary sends us the following communication:

"I am directed to inform you that the Officer Administering the Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Governor has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted from the end of February. The Secretary of State has accepted it with much reluctance and with warm thanks for Sir Henry May's long and distinguished services. He does not doubt that this feeling will be fully shared by the Colony, for which he has done so much. His Excellency feels sure that the news of the resignation of Sir Henry May will be received with the deepest regret by all classes of the community.

"A meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils will be held on Saturday the 25th January, at which a resolution will be moved."

Sir Francis Henry May is the fourth son of the late Right Hon. G. A. May, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of Olivia, daughter of Sir Mathew Barrington, Bart, of Glenstal, Co. Limerick. He was born on March 14, 1860, at Dublin. After being at Harrow, he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the B. A. degree and was first honoursman and prizeman in Classics and Modern Languages in 1881. In the same year he was appointed, after a competitive examination, to a cadetship in Hongkong, but before coming to the East he served in the Colonial Office for twelve months. He studied the Cantonese dialect for six months and has since written a guide to Cantonese. From the end of 1882 to the end of 1886 he was in Peking learning the Mandarin dialects and at the end of that time passed an examination for interpreters in the Consular Service. Upon returning to Hongkong, Sir Henry was employed as Assistant Registrar General and as interpreter for the Governor at interviews with, and receptions of, high Chinese officials. In 1895 he was awarded a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services in the Colony.

It was in the early part of 1911 that Sir Henry May severed an unbroken period of service in Hongkong, when he was appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. His departure was deeply regretted, but when in the following year he was made

THE CABARET DANCES.

GOOD FINANCIAL RESULT.

The management in connection with the two recent Cabaret Dances held in the Dance Hall on Murray Parade Ground take pleasure in stating that the net profits of same, amounting to \$627.03 have been handed over to the "Heather Day" Fund of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. We have been also asked to state that thanks are due to the following:

Commodore and Officers H.M.S. for loan of flags, etc. Major Morgan and Officers 18th Infantry for the services of the Band at reduced rates; Mr. D. Keith, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., for services rendered in connection with the floor;

The South China Morning Post, Daily Press, Hongkong Telegraph and China Mail for advertising at reduced rates;

Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co. and S. Montrie & Co. Limited; Mr. G. M. Goodall and Sgt. Major Hurlé; and to the gentleman who so kindly donated, as prizes, War Bond tickets to the value of \$90.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of seafolders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 28th January, at 5.30 p.m., when, in addition to the usual business, the following resolutions will be proposed:

(1.) That the Government be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill for amending the Cathedral Ordinance in the form laid on the table at this meeting.

(2.) That the balance of the "Griffith Testimonial Fund" be added to the "War Memorial Fund."

(3.) That the Church Body be authorised to draw up a scheme for the erection in the Cathedral or the Cathedral Compound of a Memorial to those who have fallen in the War.

(4.) That an appeal should be made for the raising of an Endowment Fund and a Fund for the provision of a Church House.

The accounts show the following figures:—General Fund, debit balance of \$51.25; Organ Fund, credit balance of \$436.10, but the outstanding liabilities exceed the balance in hand; Choir Fund, credit balance of \$291.80.

Governor of the Colony in which the greater part of his life had been spent, he was warmly welcomed back to the place where he had made so many friends. On his official landing in Hongkong in July, 1912, it will be recalled that an attempt was made on his life by a Chinese, but luckily he escaped injury—a circumstance for which the community generally and his many friends were devoutly thankful.

In September last His Excellency, accompanied by Lady May, left the Colony for Canada, where their daughter, Miss Diana May, was lying dangerously ill, carrying with them the sympathy of the entire community in the anxious time through which they were passing. Happily, the latest news is that Miss May is progressing favourably. Since that time the Government of the Colony has been administered by H. E. Mr. Claude Severn.

As to who Sir Henry May's successor will be, nothing has yet been officially stated, though the name of Sir Julian Byng has been freely mentioned in connection with the Governorship of the Colony.

We join with the community in regret at His Excellency's resignation after a many years' of hard and conscientious service in the Colony.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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MUNITION WORKERS'
PROBLEM.

A LABOUR PROPOSAL.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, deals in the following article to the *Daily Chronicle*, with the industrial and commercial situation that will have to be faced after the war. He makes suggestions for meeting the case of the many thousands who will be unemployed when peace comes, and argues that the demobilisation of the Army is not the most serious problem that has to be solved. Every useless Department of State, he declares, "must pass out of existence."

The war is won. It is our present business to minimise the evil after effects of war. This task must be jointly undertaken by the people and the Government.

What have we got to face? An industrial and commercial situation arrested, and disorganised by war; millions of work-people to transfer from destructive to productive enterprises; permanent casualties that seriously diminish man power and weaken national effectiveness; a blank space in the technological training of many thousands who, during war-time and war service have passed from youth to manhood; a keener competition in markets formerly British, or mainly so; a sickness rate accentuated by inferior foods and by arduous service with the Army and in the workshop. Truly a formidable catalogue.

What have we got to pay? After Mr. Bonar Law's forthcoming statement we may have definite information. At the moment we guess our indebtedness and assume that sinking fund and interest will add five hundred millions per year to our pre-war charges of two hundred millions. Add to this total the immediate cost of war pensions and allowances and we are faced with the necessity of raising in taxes, either direct or indirect, about four times as much as we raised in pre-war days.

And this colossal expenditure includes nothing for the visionist schemes for State housing, for State maintenance, of the young up to adolescence, for State endowment of motherhood, for State provision of industrial pensions, or for a hundred other things discussed and resolved at Labour and similar conferences.

Has the Government thought of all these things? Does it believe we can liquidate our liabilities? Can we meet the demands of the visionaries? The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative; to the third question, the answer must be No.

During the past two years the Government has through its various technical Committees explored theories and planned machinery for dealing with many sides of the great problem. Given

a willingness on the part of the people to pull as a team, it ought to save the industrial and commercial life of the nation, and enable its people to liquidate national liabilities without seriously increasing hardship.

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a willingness on the part of the people to pull as a team, it ought to save the industrial and commercial life of the nation, and enable its people to liquidate national liabilities without seriously increasing hardship.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance)

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The situation in Germany is daily becoming more complicated. It was serious enough immediately after the signing of the armistice, when the country was divided into many different factions, and each party demanding different things. This state of affairs still holds good to a certain extent, but in itself it could never be really dangerous as each little faction more or less counterbalanced the other. The new factor is infinitely more serious. The so-called Spartacus group threatens to do to Germany what Bolshevism has done to Russia. The pretty Soviets and Soldiers' Councils have given place to a greater menace, and Germany is divided into two distinct parties, those who are making an attempt to weld the nation together in some sort of Central Government, and those who are trying to foist on the country those advanced Socialist theories which threaten to destroy the progress and civilisation of Europe. The Spartacists are really Bolsheviks, and we have seen what the latter have accomplished in Russia. There are probably those who will ask why we should concern ourselves with what happens to Germany. They will say that she deserves any punishment that can be dealt out to her, however terrible; she merits utter humiliation and destruction; let Bolshevism do its worst.

If we do not concur in these sentiments it is not out of any regard for Germany. Germany must be punished, but not at the expense of the rest of the world. We are living in the most momentous period in the history of the world, a period in which must be decided the future of all nations. Even now the first steps in this great task are being taken. The preliminary Peace Conference is being held, and at the same time we find two of the greatest countries in Europe absolutely dismembered and unprepared to take their seats at the peace table. Germany and Russia are our enemies, but even as enemies they cannot be left out of the scheme of things. The Conference is more than a mere assembly, at which the victorious Allies will make their just demands of the vanquished, and lay down the conditions under which the enemy will be given peace. It is a meeting of representatives of the nations of the world who have to discuss and draw up vast schemes to ensure the reconstruction of the world on wider and nobler principles.

That is the real work of the Peace Conference, and although Germany must undergo a terrible punishment for the crimes committed in the war, she must take a hand in this work, and she cannot do at present for she is not a nation now, but a country cut up by civil strife and all the anarchy and terrorism which is Bolshevism. It is difficult to know which is the real Government in the country, and until a central and representative constitution emerges from the present state of chaos and disorder, it is impossible for Germany to take her place at the conference table. It seems that delegates have already been chosen, but how can one know if these delegates are representative of the German nation? It seems, however, that the party who are on the side of law and order are gradually overcoming the Spartacist or Bolshevik element, but if their absolute defeat is not accomplished soon the Allies must interfere. The great rebuilding process must begin at once: the world requires immediate reconstruction, and this must not be impeded by any act on the part of Germany. Perhaps as Marshal Foch has said "Germany will pull herself together and sweep aside this wave of poison gas." But she must do it soon.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

GERMAN GUNS FOR HONGKONG.

Yesterday we made mention of war memorials. In this connection we bring forward a suggestion which has been passed on to us and which we can most readily and cordially endorse. It is that steps should be taken without delay to secure one or more captured German guns for the Colony, these to be mounted in Status Square as a lasting memento of the victory of Right over Might. Out of the thousands of enemy weapons which have been taken as the spoils of war it ought to be easily possible to procure one or two for Hongkong. It would be even better still if such guns could be those captured by regiments formerly stationed in this Colony. No finer use could be conceived for these Hunnish implements of warfare than that numbers of them should be distributed in the British overseas possessions. Here they would be tangible evidence to the native populations of what our men have done, and at the same time they would be the very things which we should like the Huns to feast their eyes on if they ever returned to British colonial shores. Here again the Unofficial members of the Council could use their influence by requesting the Government promptly to make a request to the Home authorities for one or two of these guns, the display of which would not only be a lasting memento to a great victory but at the same time would constitute valuable propaganda work in our midst.

WORTHY OF HELP.

No one who knows of the good work which it has done will dispute the statement that the Hongkong Benevolent Society is one of the finest and most beneficial organisations of which the Colony can boast. It has now reached the 30th year of its existence, and during that period it has done more for the alleviation of distress and suffering than can be told in words. The latest report shows that during the past year over thirty cases were dealt with, amongst which were ten women, seven of whom had children. These have all been given a brighter and more hopeful outlook on life. Here in Hongkong we do not see the evidences of poverty and distress among Europeans with which we are all familiar in the big cities at home, but that cases do occur is common knowledge. These cases, too, need all the more assistance from the fact that the sufferers are mostly stranded far from their homes, and but for a Society such as this their lot would indeed be terrible. In the future, the probability is that the calls on the Society's funds will be greater than ever before, because of the expected influx of refugees. That is an additional reason why the public should show greater generosity in supporting it, while the community also owes it to the ladies who carry on this work of self-denial to give of its substance and thus pay the best of all tributes to what they so willingly and effectively do.

THE S.P.C.A.

Elsewhere to-day we are giving some details of the manner in which the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is worked. These facts are published with the object of stimulating further interest in the project of reviving the long-moribund Hongkong organisation, a movement which, we are glad to state, is meeting with a deal of sympathetic support. We have already had sent in to us a number of names of residents anxious to associate themselves with the proposal, and the senders of these are unanimous in the hope that something will at last be done to remove the reproach which the Colony has suffered for so long. One lady writes as follows: "I hear that you want the names of all those who wish to join the S.P.C.A. I am only too ready to join, as I think it a disgrace to Hongkong that there is no such Society here." Those are sentiments with which all who stop to think must fully agree, and we appeal to all such to give the movement their hearty support. Those who have already sent us their names, those who do so now and the public in general will be kept posted with the progress of the scheme to revive the Society, and in the near future it is hoped to arrange a public meeting to set the machinery in motion once again.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU MAY DESTROY A HUNDRED HERESIES AND YET NOT ESTABLISH A SINGLE TRUTH.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the fall of Scutari.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3s. 16d.

There were no cases of communicable disease yesterday.

The N. Y. K. has issued a very handy little pocket diary for 1919.

"Any conviction against him?"—Inspector O'Sullivan: "One?"—Mr. Melbourne: "Only one?"—The defendant, who was charged with the larceny of a little coal, admitted being sent to gaol for seven days for a similar offence. He was this time given double the number of days.

Ice-cream freezers can come in handy on Chinese New Year Day, if only for cooling the Celestial's "samshu." One Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with strolling off with a freezer from a cargo boat (No. 2920) will have to cool his proclivities for thieving by a six-weeks' stay in the balmy atmosphere of Victoria gaol.

In connection with the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Lady Kees Davies has kindly presented two cups for a one day competition at Fanling on the following conditions:—Shanghai Foursome. Ladies to arrange their own partners. Opponents to be drawn. Medal play, 14 holes only, omitting holes Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13. The competition to be played for on 21st February. Entries close on 15th February. Half of combined handicaps.

Four thousand four hundred official doses of morphine and five hundred silver dollars. The first will make the Celestial's mouth water; the latter makes ours do so. The old, old way and the old, old story. The old, old way is not always the safest to tread. "Straight is the way and narrow is the gate that leadeth to life and few that be that find it, but broad is the way and wide is the gate that leadeth to destruction and many there be that go therein. Illicit morphia traffickers usually get in finally by the wide gate of the Magistracy.

A Chinese who was charged with this offence said the morphine was given him by "someone", whom he did not know, to be carried. Now he has to carry the burden of fetching \$500 for indulging in this sort of skylarking.

A touch of Oiraland in Hongkong. Where is the "Blarney Stone"? Why in Jubilee Road! The gods can save prisoners and they save one from the teeth of the Police. One Chinese will live to rejoice for many a day. Yesterday, in the wee hours of the morning, one man was seen going off from Mr. Lapack's house named "The Blarney Stone" in Jubilee Street, with a bundle of clothing under his arm. He chased him and with the help of the chauffeur and the cool boy seized him and with the defendant's rope which he had on his person, they tied him. This is what Inspector Macdonald told Mr. J. R. Wood, and in turn was corroborated by the cool boy, chauffeur and house coolie. We swear on a mile-high pile of Bibles (puzzled Miss Doris Phillips in "Within the Law") that we know nothing about it. We simply state the story as it was stated in Mr. Wood's Court. The defendant said all the witnesses were telling untruths. He maintained that as they lost, on their admission, many things, they tried now to blame him. Discharged with not a word on his untruthful charges.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY.

WHERE WILL IT LEAD? (Contributed).

There is a kind of anticipation—a sensing of something unique and strange in the atmosphere—by the people of to-day. Like a hunting hound in the field who can scent the fox, but cannot see him, so we are aware of coming strange events hidden in the shadows of the future. What the forebodings are we cannot tell. They may be for good or for evil. But we are aware that there is a hunching of the shoulders of the giant Democracy and he rubs his eyes and stretches himself as he slowly awakens. But what he will do with his mighty strength we would not care to prophecy. At one moment Bolshevik lurks in a corner of our minds, and we think of its diabolical effects on those unfortunate countries in its grasp. At another we view with equanimity the pleasant prospect of a happy British Empire working in harmony and in unison. But through it all runs the feeling that the sword of Damocles is hanging over civilisation, and we breathe quickly as we realise what will be the issue if it ever descends.

In only one country in the British Empire—one of our great Dominions—has there so far been any practical demonstrations of Bolshevism. And that is in Australia, that land of smiling blue skies and vast tracts of fertile land. But amidst all its glorious beauty of sun-kissed vineyards, its golden wattle and eucalyptus gums, the peaceful serenity of its farms and beautiful garden cities, there lurks the shadow of that menace to the world—Bolshevism.

Australia has always been a democratic country—a country of ideals. And those ideals were fought for and sometimes attained by good and true British Labour leaders, who spent most of their lives in perfecting the organisations which have made Australia the most independent, democratic and individually prosperous country in the world. There was little poverty, and everyone worked.

Hunger was practically unknown, for her lands teemed with the fruit of the soil, her rivers and forests with fish and fowl. Her pasture lands were speckled with millions upon millions of sheep and cattle, and a great belt of golden wheat ran for many hundreds of miles through the heart of the great west.

There was and is an equality among men existing there that has never been known in any other part of the world. They are a proud people—proud of their country and its prosperity. And they resent the intrusion of those whom they rather contemptuously term "immigrants". They are jealous of newcomers into their fair country, bringing with them, as they think, old subservient customs which are hated so thoroughly by the democracy of Australia. It is to this failing that I attribute the sowing of the seeds of Bolshevism, which grow fast and rank in the hotbeds of jealous labour.

Australia has suffered from the pinch of prosperity. Her very lack of the knowledge of adversity—that great purifier of nations—gave the chance to the agents of American and German Bolsheviks to circulate their pernicious propaganda when the war began, and when the Commonwealth Government was in the throes of military muddles as it sought to shape its armies.

These serpents in a Garden of Eden commenced their deadly work. They formed semi-secret societies or branches, called the Independent Workers of the World or I.W.W. They drew the most rabid of the Labour party into their ranks. Then they commenced a period of sabotage, of wanton destruction of property; and it is said that even murder was looked full in the face by these criminals. In Sydney, huge places of business were burned to the ground. I.W.W. agents would make a purchase in one of the huge emporiums, and leave behind them in close contact with inflammable material, cotton wool, soaked with chemicals, which, on being exposed to the air for a certain time, burst into flames. A few of the perpetrators were arrested and sentenced to varying terms, up to 15 years imprisonment. But the vile movement still flourishes. And quite recently a certain political organisation openly planted the red flag on their buildings in place of the Union Jack.

Do not think, however, that the whole of the Australian people are thus constituted. Very far from it. The great majority of them are law-abiding citizens. And the loyal Labour leaders before mentioned fought furiously against the red cult, even joined hands with a less democratic party to save the country from a band of fanatical revolutionaries.

The psychology of the Australian people is an anomaly. They possess many good traits in their

MODERN MODES.



EVENING DRESS OF CHIFFON VELVET. THE BODICE IS OF CREPE GEORGETTE OVER SATIN, WITH DRAPED SLEEVE.

HOW NEW FASHIONS ARE LAUNCHED.

In no other city, is there anything like the same facility for the promulgation of fashions as in Paris. It takes some courage to be the first to wear a new fashion, to publish it, so to speak, on your own person, and Paris possesses an army of more or less beautiful women professionally trained to this task. The army consists of three divisions, pretty clearly distinguishable, though shading off into each other at the edges: first, the actresses; second, the demimondaines; third, the mannequins, directly employed by the great dressmaking houses.

The actress has the advantage of being able to present costumes in the limelight—to focus the attention of thousands upon them.

Here are plays which are little more than animated fashion-plates; and, though these seldom have a long run, it needs no more than a well attended repetition general and first night to serve the costumier's purpose in "launching" a fashion. The actresses, too, are prominent personalities of the restaurant and the play, or fashionable watering-place, which are the chief exhibition-grounds of the second division, the demimondaines.

Finally, in peace times, all three divisions are constantly in evidence on the race-course, Longchamps and Auteuil in the spring and autumn seasons, and the Deauville races in summer, exist as much for the sake of fashion as of sport. Every Sunday sees a superb dress-parade, at which the lady of the great world exhibits the mode of to-day, the lady of the half-world the mode of next week, and the mannequin, perhaps, the mode of the week after next. The photographer is busy in paddock, and on lawn, and still busier is the maker of mental snap-shots. The mannequin, indeed, is such an accepted institution that no one hesitates to ask her whose "creation" she is wearing, or from whom *maison de mode* her hat proceeds. Next day orders flow in upon the designer of a style which has "caught on," and the mannequin, no doubt, gets her commission.

Thus the race-courses are the established and recognised centres of modish contagion. You catch a fashion as you catch a cold.

It might be supposed that, in the eyes of a woman of good character, and their lamentable faults are perhaps attributable to the fact that but few of them have ever seen any other country. They possess the remarkable combination of a broad and yet a narrow perspective. For they will often forgive an almost unforgivable injury, and yet will narrowly and obstinately resent the most obviously benevolent action.

The designer of the prevailing fashion, however, is not the only one who benefits by the popularity of the dress. The manufacturer, and the milliner, and the dressmaker, and the tailors, and the seamstresses, and the

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"RED STAR" BIRDS EYE SANITARY CLOTH

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Width 18" 20" 22"

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CHILDREN'S WHITE CASHMERE UNDERSHIRTS.

SIZE 1 to 6

Price c65 each and up.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

They are generous to a fault where money is concerned, and yet are selfish and intolerant when anything appeals to their passions. Possessed of a magnificent physique, through generations of fighting virgin bush and living in the pure air and sunshine, they are a strong and virile race of people. They are always ready to resent or avenge an insult; and they have a ready eye for the opposite sex.

Before the war, most of the men would have denounced hotly the fact of a wholesale marriage of Australians to English girls; and yet thousands of the very same men married in England, and have brought or are bringing back to Australia wives and babies. And right proud husbands and fathers they are.

And so, perhaps, on the whole, their rather insulated policies have been influenced by their environment during the century of their comparative isolation.

In the prosecution of the war, the Commonwealth of Australia dispendably. Four hundred thousand men volunteered, and went to the war as one of the finest fighting forces in the world. But, left behind, was a potential army of another four hundred thousand able-bodied men who absolutely refused to go. In the raising of the war loans, of those who were able to contribute, less than 50 per cent. raised loan after loan between them. And so, practically, the same investors subscribed seven-war loans of 40 million pounds each loan. At the time of the 7th War Loan, unwilling pockets at last commenced to disgorge their wealth, but only when the Government prepared a measure, enforcing war subscriptions of ten times the amount of the income tax.

In short, during the war, the people of Australia may be divided into two classes—one half who fought and found the money to carry on the fight; the other half who would neither fight nor finance.

All honour to the best part of Australia's population. The resolute and disloyal sections will, for all time, possess the humiliating knowledge that they are the debtors to those who were not afraid to risk their fortunes or their lives in the great gamble, with freedom as the stake.

Yes, Australia is a democratic country, with advanced ideals, many of them nearly perfect. Her system of suffrage is good. Every man, or woman attaining the age of 21 has a vote. And no one can vote more than once. It is also compulsory, by Act of Parliament, to record the vote under penalty; and her system of putting important contemplated measures to the people, by referendum, might be copied with advantage by the British Parliament.

And so there is yet a splendid future before her, if she can but control the turbulent stream of unrest which flows in the ranks of labour, and turn it to profitable account for the good of the Commonwealth.

Infinite possibilities exist in that rich and fertile land in the far north of

WINGARNS

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.

General Order No. 6 of 1919 states:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P.C. 734 Thomas, who has been commended on three occasions since April, 1918, for zealous and meritorious conduct.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS.

All Superintendents and Inspectors are required to attend at Headquarters Office on Thursday, January 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. approves the promotion of P.C. 712 Tarrant to the rank of Sergeant, Search Supervisors Squad.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 668 Robertson is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, with effect from January 31st, 1919.

WINGARNS THE NAME OF LIFE

THE "TELEGRAPH" IS THE FEATURE PAPER.

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On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

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On SATURDAYS for the

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Note the day on which your favourite feature appears.

Symptoms of Slackness in the work of the digestive organs are sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, foul-smelling breath, pimples, blotches, constipation.

PINKETTES speedily dispel these troubles and set you right again like magic. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a vial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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Goods not cleared by the 28th January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 28th January, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fine insurance will be effected by us in any case where

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG, WHARF & GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Godown warrant No. 613 for 1448 sacks of flour on the name of Messrs. Suzuki & Co. of Fongkong has been lost and should the same not be produced before the 26th inst. a new warrant will be issued to the said Messrs. Suzuki & Co. and no Transaction taking place under the old warrant will be recognized by this office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

as Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of

SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-

pany will be held at the COM-

PANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA

BUILDINGS on TUESDAY 4th

February 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of receiving the

REPORT of DIRECTORS to-

gether with the Statement of

Accounts for the year ending

31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES

of the Company will be CLOSED

from TUESDAY 28th January,

to TUESDAY 4th February, 1919

(both days inclusive), during

which period no TRANSFER of

SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board

of Directors.

A. BEECHER COOPER

Managing Director

Hongkong Land Investment

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General Agents for the

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Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

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BUENO AIRS, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" 3rd February.
BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

"KENKIN MARU" 25th January, at noon.
BATAVIA, SOERABAJA, SAVARANG—Monthly direct service.

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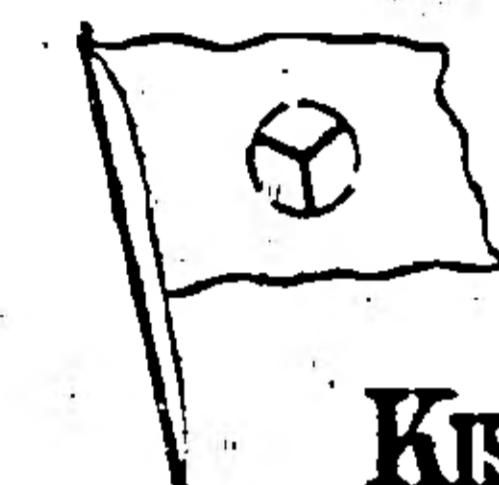
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JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

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Steamers tons
SAF FRANCISCO GROTUS 10,000
SAF FRANCISCO GROTUS 10,000
Balling
5th Feb., 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.
Agents.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S. ENGINEERING WORKS
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BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

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Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, MARGAT.

SHIPPING.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR NAGASAKI & KOBE.

S.S. TAIGEN MARU 25th January, 1919.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

19th January, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents
Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & C. S. N. Co. Ltd. HEJAZ left Singapore for this Port on the 15th inst., with the outward 21st Inst. Mail, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The China Mail S. S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. CHINA sailed from that port on Saturday, January 18th and is to be expected to arrive in Hongkong on February 1st according to schedule.

NOTICES.

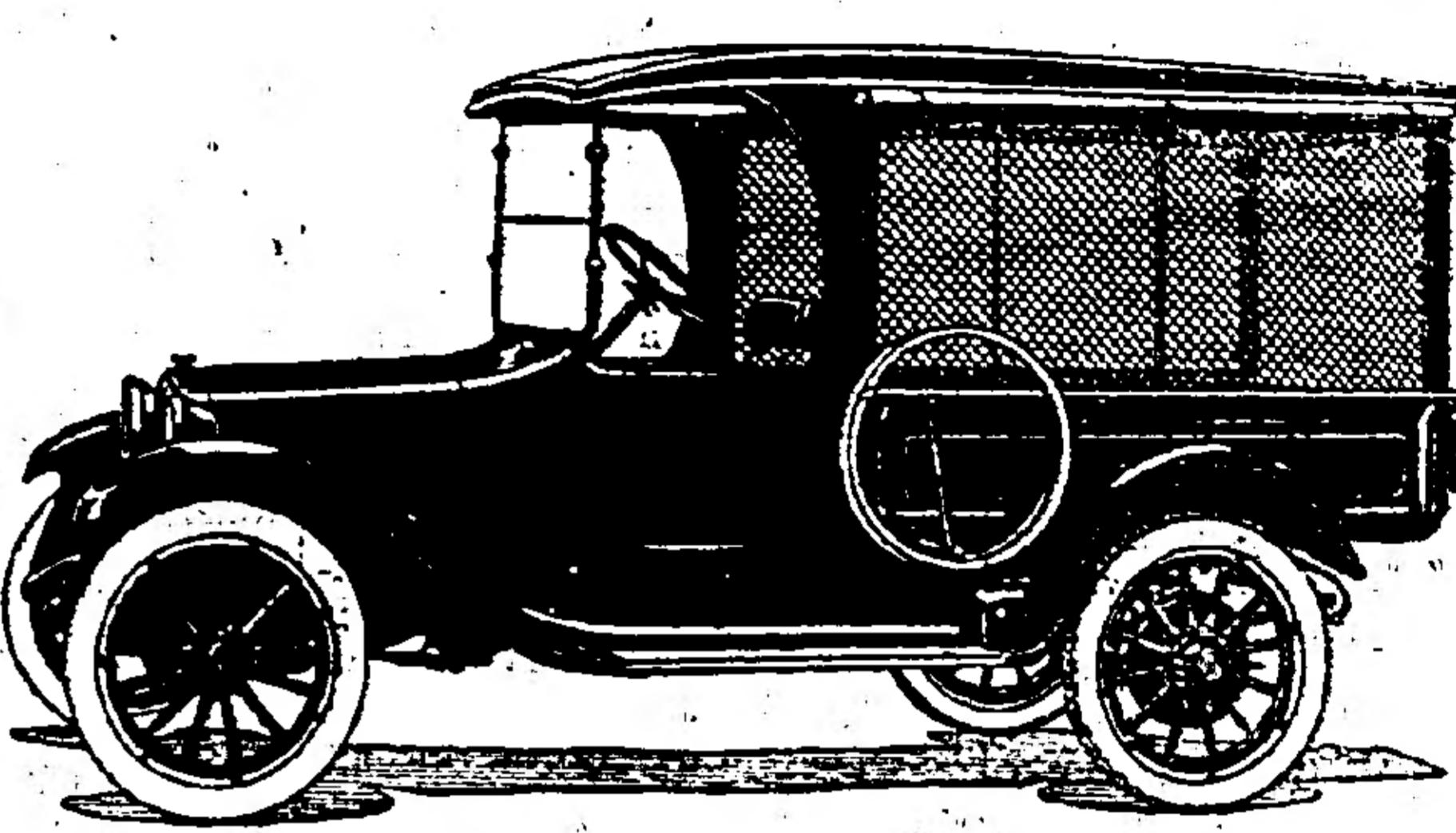
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

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MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE

Tel. 695.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Names Used All A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workers under expert European supervision.

All classes of light metal work manufactured by the above process.

Turner, Drummer, Welder, etc., etc.

Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON EACH SLIP	BREADTH OVERALL	DEPTH OVER TIDE LOW TIDE	LINE OF TIDE
KOWLOON	100'	100'	10'	10'
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 6 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 7 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 8 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 9 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 10 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 11 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 12 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 13 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 14 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 15 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 16 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 17 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 18 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 19 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 20 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 21 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 22 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 23 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 24 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 25 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 26 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 27 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 28 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'
Passage Slip, No. 29 Kowloon	100'			

LOWER FREIGHTS IN HONGKONG.

DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS. PROSPECT OF CHEAPER COMMODITIES.

"Hongkong Telegraph" Special. The Hongkong mind has not yet succeeded in focussing the peace situation in its relation to cheaper living. The picture is necessarily blurred, but this is what everybody knew would have to be the case in the days following the cessation of hostilities. Consequently no one is really worrying. The question now is: are foreign goods to become cheaper in the near future? Everything necessarily depends on the freight question. It is the last-named contingency that makes it so difficult for one to form anything like clear-cut views regarding the future.

In November, after the signature of the Armistice was announced, there were different predictions with regard to freights. One was that nothing will bring down the high freight rates. Another was in view of the millions of soldiers who will have to be demobilised, it will strain the shipping resources to the utmost. Pretty nearly all the prophets had misgivings regarding any immediate prospect of increased "space." It is not often that different sets of predictions, apparently covering every possible aspect of the question turn out to be wrong. But this is precisely what has happened. How much peace will affect prices is a problem with which we will leave hoary economists to wrestle. We have not the time nor the patience nor the exuberant knowledge of different factors to hazard an opinion, and at the risk of not being cried a false prophet (all false prophets should be stoned) we pass along this problem to any one who cares to burn the midnight oil and to do the work with an ice-bag on the head.

But to return to our mutinies. Most people detest discussing commercial topics. There is an ingrained belief in some that Commerce is the tainted lady in Edmund Spenser's "Faerie Queene," while others who are not versed in finance consider it as nectar for the gods. We are going to simplify the Science, as far as it applies to the present tendency of the freight market, in the hope that it may be a nectar for our readers.

Since the conclusion of the Armistice, freight rates generally have come down with a run, and further drops are expected when more steamers are released by the British Government. At the time of the Armistice freight rates to London for general cargo was 500 shillings per 40 cubic feet. By December it went down to 300 shillings and this month they dropped to 150 shillings. The deceleration in the rates this month is attributed mainly to three British lines coming into the "open" again. The closing days of December saw the realization of the rumours current that a large steamship company was berthing steamers for Marseilles and London at far lower rates than could be obtained from Japanese lines, who, in consequence of the Government control of British tonnage, hitherto had practically a monopoly. In consequence of this competition freight rates have been declining rapidly.

The suddenness with which hostilities came to an end has not given buyers an opportunity to adjust their ideas as to the new conditions, and the prevailing general uncertainty has been magnified by the general reductions in War Risk Insurance and freight rates so that business is practically at a standstill. The position is not expected to change until a uniform freight rate again comes into force as from a buyer's point of view, there appears to be everything to gain and nothing to lose by waiting.

During the war the Japanese shipping lines reaped all the benefits when the other Allied steamers had to do Government work. Taking advantage of that, they raised the rates to as high as possible. In spite of the high rates all the space was snapped up on account of the great demand for all kinds of commodities by the Allied countries, especially

DAY BY DAY.

"WITHIN THE LAW."

AN "ALL WOOL" PLAY.

The latest War Charities subscription list shows a total of \$75,169.12, which brings the amount to date up to \$1,423,537.37. We are compelled through pressure on our space to hold over the complete list until tomorrow.

February the 1st and 3rd having been declared public holidays, the Harbour Office will be entirely closed except the Clearance Office and the Junk Office, which will be open from 10 a.m. to noon and 11 a.m. to noon on the 3rd respectively.

The members of the Sergeants Mess, Lyemun, held a concert on Monday evening. The concert should have taken place on December 31, but owing to unforeseen circumstances it had to be postponed.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by all. In the early part of the evening a billiard tournament was held, followed by refreshments ably catered for by Master Gunner Oxford and made possible by the very kind assistance of the S.E.F., to which fund a special vote of thanks was passed. Songs and recitations formed the next part of the programme, the participants being numerous and a very enjoyable evening concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

Selling cakes—and that without a licence. The second is strange, but the first is more so as they were not Chinese cakes. It is significant of the change that is sweeping over the Chinese. Mr. Rudyard Kipling was certainly wrong when he wrote: "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." East has met West on the common soil of—cakes! It was a hawker—a professional man at it, too. Had just arrived and forgotten to take out a licence, but nevertheless he had his old licences to prove that he was out of the ordinary rut of unlicensed hawkers. For throwing himself upon the mercy of Mr. J. R. Wood, he was told he could purchase his freedom with only three dollars.

America. The Japanese were a bit independent, but now that "space" is plentiful and rates coming down and British steamers are being restored to their regular runs, the shipping companies will have to be satisfied with smaller profits, for which they will have to go out in the street to get. The sight of a shipping manager, smoking a big cheroot with thousands of applicants begging a "little" space is over. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company are already advertising sailings, and it is common knowledge that other regular lines will be operating very shortly. There is an almost certain prospect, we are told, that Conference freight rates will soon come into force again.

The rate for Marseilles in October was 1,300 shillings per 40 cubic feet, but as soon as the Armistice was signed it began declining steadily, until today it stands at 300 shillings. As regards the United States of America freight rates have been steadily dropping, ever since the United States Government imposed restrictions, about August, on the imports of rice, which commodity had before then been going into the United States in enormous quantities. For instance, just shortly before the freight rate for rice was imposed the freight rate for rice was gold \$60 per every ton of 2,000 lbs. It went down to gold \$50 about October, at which figure it stood at the time of the Armistice. In December it declined to gold \$30, and now "space" can be had for \$20 gold. We look for even lower rates when more steamers are released and put on the run again.

The rise in freight rates to Australia during the war was not so phenomenal as compared with the other rates. At about the beginning of 1918 the rate for general cargo was \$90 for 40 cubic feet. It went up to \$120 about the middle of the year, and has remained so ever since.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

B-SELLERS; SA-SALES;

B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES
BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$740
Marine Insurances	
Cantons n.	\$405
North Chinas b.	1,171
Unions b. & sa.	\$940
Yangtze b.	825
Far Easterns n.	1,25

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b.	\$158
H. K. Fires b.	\$113

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. & sa.	\$87
Steamboats b. & sa. 213	213
Indies (Pref.) b.	\$30
Indies (Del.) a. & 156 sa.	156
Shells b.	\$55
Ferries b.	\$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars b.	\$0.00
Malabons b.	\$74

MINING.

Kailan b.	47
Langkawi a.	21
Raub b.	52
Treloch n.	47
Urau n.	33

DOCKS, WHARVES,

Godowns, &c.	
H. K. Wharves ss	\$118
Kowloon Docks n.	\$157
Shai Docks b.	130
E. Engingers ss	\$23

LANDS, HOTELS

AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$108
H. K. Hotels n.	\$90
Land Invest. ss	\$102
H'phrys Est. b.	\$770
K'loon Lands b.	\$33
West Points b.	\$70

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b.	\$170
Kung Yiks b.	\$134
Lau Kung Mows b.	\$122
Orientals b.	\$58
Shai Cottons n.	\$50
Yangtzeopoo b.	\$84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b.	\$2.8
Bornens n.	1.93
China Light & P. n.	6
Providents ss	8.84
Dairy Farms ss	5.51
H. K. Electrics b.	\$70
Macao Electrics b.	\$334
Ropes n.	5.50
Trams, Low Level ss	7.80
Trams, Peak, old b.	7
Trams, Peak, new b.	70
Laundries b. & 1-2	5-4
Steel Foundries n.	5.12
U. Waterboats n.	5.12
Watsons n.	5.85
Wm. Powells b.	5.91
Wiseman's b.	5.25

Hongkong, January 22, 1919.

R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

The fifth of the series of Club Championship events was sailed off on Saturday last and resulted as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Gust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (S). Distance 8 1/2 Miles.

Yacht. H'cap on Course. H'cap on Course. Corrected Time.

M. S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Dione	1.25	5.30.03
Rolla	43	5.27.00
Jessica	1.25	D.N.S.
Diana	6.23	6.11.18
Colleen	6.23	D.N.S.
Dorothea	5.40	5.55.53

Position. Pts. Pts. Pts.

for Race. to date.

(1) Holla	7	26
(2) Diana	5	29
(3) Dorothea	4	14
(4) Diana	3	20
— Colleen	—	—

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Dock (P). Distance 6 1/2 Miles.

Yacht. H'cap on Course. H'cap on Course. Corrected Time.

M. S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ailsa	5.25.33	5.25.33
Bonita	6.10.21	6.10.21
Daphne	5.31.50	5.51.50
Halcyon	5.21.19	5.21.19

Position. Points. Points

NOTICES.

GOLOFINA

CIGARS.



The Wonderful increase in the Demand of GOLOFINA Cigars Demonstrates Beyond QUESTION Their Superior Quality.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:-

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

THE S.P.C.A.

WHAT SHANGHAI DOES.

In view of the growing feeling in Hongkong in favour of reviving the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the public will no doubt be interested to glean some facts concerning the lines upon which the Shanghai Society of that name works. These we have been able to secure through the good offices of a well-known Government official here, who, in common with so many others, is anxious that matters having reached a head, shall not now be allowed to "hang fire."

THE SOCIETY'S AIMS.

First, of all it may be stated that the Shanghai Society is managed by a Committee of well-known residents, with the British Consul (Sir Everard Fraser) as President. Its rules and regulations state the object of the Society to be "the teaching of kindness and the suppression of cruelty towards animals of all kinds in Shanghai and China." The claims of the organisation to public sympathy and support are kept well to the fore by the insertion every day in a leading newspaper of an advertisement giving the names of the Committee and officers, inviting readers to become members and stating that "the labour of other charities is divided among many associations, thus this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals."

Members of the Society who so desire are furnished with cards to show that they are associated with the organisation, and these cards may be shown and used when it is found necessary to enlist the services of the police in taking action with regard to a case of cruelty to animals. From the Rules and Regulations we quote the following:—

It shall be the duty of every member of the Society—
(a) To endeavour to abate, in every possible legal way, every case of cruelty to animals that may come to his notice. This should be done either by persuading the offender to desist, or by calling the attention of the nearest policeman to the occurrence, or by notifying the Secretary of the Society, whichever course seems most desirable under the

circumstances. But in no case may a member function other than as an ordinary member of the public.

(b) To attend Court to give evidence in any prosecution for an offence of cruelty to animals of which he has been a witness.

(c) To endeavour to increase the membership of the Society and in particular to get all his friends to become members.

(d) To advocate the principle and further the cause of kindness towards animals whenever possible, and never to consider it too much trouble to attempt to alleviate the suffering of any animals whatsoever.

SOME OF ITS METHODS.

It will be seen from the above that the Society is founded on a firm basis and that its ideals are of the loftiest kind. Now we will come to some of the methods by which the organisation fulfils its functions, for these may very well serve to point the way to the Hongkong Society when it is re-started. We give the details as supplied by its Secretary in response to enquiries made indirectly from Hongkong:—

The Society has made arrangements with the Municipal Council whereby an Inspector of Police is paid \$30 a month by the Society, and he is responsible for, and looks after, all prosecution for cruelty.

All fines imposed by the Courts in Shanghai are, by an order of the Court, in each case given to the Society.

The Society pays a reward of \$1 to all Chinese and Sikhs, and \$2 to foreigners (Police chiefly) who give information of cruelty which results in a conviction being obtained.

All ponies found in an unfit state are inspected by the Society's vet, who gives a certificate which is shown to the Court on the hearing of the case and which—if the Court does not order the delinquent to pay—is paid for by the Society.

The Society also pays for propaganda in Chinese magazines and gives prizes for essays to school children and also, when suitable, has notices and placards exhibited warning the public against cruelty.

When sufficient funds have been collected, it is the intention of Shanghai Society to pay for a permanent Inspector, but it is not probable that will be done for some time yet.

POULTRY MARKET.

QUESTION AGAIN RAISED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the question of the provision of a wholesale poultry market was again raised, Mr. Bowley asking what steps had been taken in connection therewith, and whether the Head of the Sanitary Department would submit to the Board any plans which have been prepared with reference to such market.

The Chairman (Mr. A. Gibson) replied that the proposed site had been visited by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and the Unofficial members, and the general impression was that it was unsuitable. It was agreed that the parties interested should be allowed to occupy the site experimentally, erecting temporary buildings on their own account. They had taken steps in the matter.

After some discussion, Mr. Alabaster said he would give notice of a question to be asked at the next meeting—that the President obtain and lay before the Board any plan that may have been prepared in connection with the market.

The subject then dropped.

TRAINING NOTES.

Owing to the very late arrival of the ponies, very little has, so far, been done at Happy Valley, in what might be termed an organised form. Many of the ponies have, not even galloped and there is nothing to indicate the form of the mounts, so it is impossible to give anything in the way of reliable information as to the merits or demerits of the various stables.

The bi-weekly gallops have, of course, started, and will take place on every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and, commencing from Saturday next, we shall endeavour to give our readers as clear an idea as possible as to what is being done. Entries close on Saturday, and from that date, no doubt, the work will start in earnest.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell's Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Tapestry & marocco covered couches & chairs, blackwood armchairs, desk, flower stands, teapots, tables & stools, tea overmantels, teak bookcases & desks, Japanese water colours, vases, ornaments, carpets, rug etc, etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner & dessert service, electro-plated & glass ware, cutlery, etc, etc.

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads; teak single & double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers etc, etc.

The Whole of her Valuable Household Furniture.

Also

1 Silver Teaset

1 Pianola Piano

1 Gent's Bicycle

And

1 Grand Piano (in good condition) by Collard and Collard.

On view from Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Leather upholstered easy chairs, Chesterfield armchairs, Teak hall seat, tea and card tables, Teak bookcase, Brass mounted curio cabinet, Raw silk screens, Water colours, Cut velvet pictures, Japanese plaques, bronze and brass ware, lace and Madras curtains, Electric table fan, Electric burners and fittings etc, etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, Extension dining table and dining chairs, Dinner wagon, chandelier, ice chest, French hard painted coffee cups, Community plated ware (unused), electric kettle, toaster etc.

Double and single Iron and Teak bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing tables, Marble top washstands, Consol table with long mirror, chest of drawers, toilet crockery etc, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites.

Also

A few pieces of Fine Japanese Oak Furniture by Arthur and Bond, Yokohama, consisting of:—

Sideboard, Lady's folding desk, octagonal table, bookcase with electric fittings, writing table, wardrobe with bevelled mirror and dressing table.

Blackwood-ware (Joss) table, curio stand tables, cake stand, teapots and stool.

And

One Coalport tea set.

On view from Sunday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

PASSAGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. KATORI MARU, from Hongkong.

Bradley Sir A. M. Jason Dolores Miss

Benson Mrs. Kato Prof G

Co deito A. A. Katalayama

Campbell Mr. & Mrs. Leiva Mrs. S

L. Louis Madame J.

Cowland Mr. & Mrs. Morris D. F

Crewe Sir & Lady Mathis

Crewe Mattox H

Corbato Rev Fr E. Pina J

Ca'tin Mrs. G. Remedios E.G.

Evans Mrs. F. W. S. Rose; Mrs. P

Evans E. T. Sergeant L.C.

Foster Tamico Dr. T

Goddum W. L. Weds I

Garcia Master Wa's'n J

Ikeda S.

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

[THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.]

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central

District, 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate

Terms, Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.

Telephone 812.

MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Per E. PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Corner of Hollywood and Hankow Roads.

Two Minutes from Victoria Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and returned. It is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:

J. H. OXBERRY,

Proprietor.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

10

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 28th January

1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

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